THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1895. Washington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. per week, by carrier ... WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the I nited States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

il communications intended for publication in per must, in order to receive attention, be ac-ited by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL PARIS - American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

CHICAGO-Paimer House, Auditorium Hotel and P O. News Co., 91 Adams street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 35

FI. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Bith street, 1st, Penp, ave. and F street.

Even the Cleveland organs draw the line on the Bayard speech, saying that it was in bad taste.

The cuckoos have the Cleveland third term in hospital, tenderly nursing it but it is no use. It will be carried out to the grave.

doing something to put an end to the prised thereof.

The temptation of excellent gentlemen of moderate preminence to speak for the whole Republican party will be resisted by men of moderate prudence. The Republican party is a big crowd this year.

To permit a patrolman to swear that he had not been drinking and then to fine him for being drunk is equivalent to the board's declaring that he has committed perjury, and that perjury is not objectionable in such an official.

A few days since a Populist from Terre Haute rose to remark that that organization was not defunct in Indiana. As no other person has seconded the motion, it is fair to assume that this one Populist is a party of himself, like Dundreary's bird which flocked by itself.

Will Senator Turple appear long enough to assert his purpose to go with his fifty-cent dollar associates of the Senate, who have already declared themselves, or will he, by his silence, permit his party friends to assume that he has recanted? It is a matter of small consequence, anyway.

The Populist ex-Governor of Kansas, Lewelling, is now conducting a creamery in Topeka. A reporter who visited his place a few days ago found him with a white apron on, working butter with a wooden ladle. He has the reputation of making excellent butter, which is much better than being a bad Governor.

Having been so long in Congress, Mr. Holman cannot keep away from the place where he will no longer have a vote and draw a salary. To him going to Congress was all there was in life, and years have only tended to make the being there a part of his existence. Even on the floor where he has no vote he may cry out from mere force of habit, "I ob-

There is so much vague talk about coinage of the two metals that both will circulate side by side. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present as money in the United States.

Secator Lodge has given an intelligent and correct exposition of the Monroe doctrine in a London paper, where it will be read by Englishmen. He tells them it means that no European power will be allowed to acquire any additional territory on this continent, in North, Central or South America, and that the American cople will be practically unanlmous ir audintaining this idea. That is the truth in a nutshell. To this editor Stead, of the Review of Reviews, replies that "England will never consent to any veto being placed on the freest possible expansion of the Pacific ocean trade and settlements, and the colonizing of the Western world." This does not seem to touch the vital point. England may extend her Pacific ocean trade as much as she pleases, and Englishmen may colonize and multiply and acquire the earth in their irdividual capacity. But England hersel, will not be permitted to extend her possessions or acquire any new territory on this continent or among the islands adjacent. That is the point,

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville declared, in the adoption of the report of the committee on pensions, that it would not ask any further general legislation upon pensions at the present time. The act of 1890, if fairly enforced, unable to earn a livelihood by manual labor. In the face of this declaration of that the incoming Congress should be rather presumptuous and affords ground involve. The deficit at the present time As the years pass the aggregate of penwill decline, so that thirty-eight the Mexican service pension bill—the

duty bound to pay a service pension to Union veterans. But, then, it should be a service pension-that is, a pension to mer, who saw real service.

THE LORD AND THE SENATOR.

have not yet learned to manufacture the process. testimony for such cases, as have the Canadians, who have twice beaten us in such matters-first, in the award of the Halifax commission relative to the fisheries in 1878, and, second, in the arbitration regarding the seal fisheries. This last is of small importance compared with the former, in which Great Britain

got for Canada \$5,000,000 of our money. owners of Canadian seal catchers. Lord the United States refused to pay the acknowledged claim of \$425,000 for damarbitration to hear and determine the question of such damage, the administration admitted the claim of Great Britain, It is possible that Lord Salisbury is both branches of Congress the item was progress in gaining notoriety if superretary of State had not power to make | did not flock around and help them. such an agreement, and that the amount was three or four times in excess of the real damage. As a result the item was stricken from the appropriation bill. Angry denunciation, mingled with tears, was bestowed upon Congress by the cuckoo organs, nevertheless those who know about the matter calmly insist that Congress was right in refusing to appropriate money to pay an exorbitant claim which was in no sense an award.

There the matter rests. Doubtless the majority of the incoming Congress, like that of the last Congress, will hold that the amount which the State Depart- | Jews except those who came from Rusment agreed upon as damages is excessive, and that the Secretary of State, having no authority to adjust the question of damages, Congress is under no obligation to vote the money. Probably the whole matter will come up for investigation on the motion of the House, which is likely to be moved by a spirit of inquiry in several directions.

A CONFESSION.

An Eastern paper which has been one of the most persistent opponents of the protective policy has had its attention called to the statistics of the railroads is not surprising that as American citiof the country for 1894, recently issued by the Interstate Railway Commission. Under the startling caption "The Fear of Railroad Disaster," it contrasts the business of the railroads during the fiscal years which ended with June, 1892 and 1893, with the disastrous showing of 1894. From top to bottom it compares the earnings of the railroads the two years, and declares with dismay that the earnings fell off \$154,222,887 in 1894. It finds that the loss of income, after deducting running expenses, was \$50,883,100, and the amount left to pay \$101,607,264 of dividends in order to keep up the money value of stock was but \$55,302,064, and the companies were forced to borrow \$45,851,296 to meet stock dividends. With the loss of revenues this free-trade paper finds that 42,215 employes had been discharged, which was 11 per cent. of the whole number receiving wages in 1893. It further notes that this decrease in the number of employes followed a succession of years in which the number had gradually increased. After noting the details further the freetime is monometallism because it would | trader declares that "it was the most

> There are those who will inquire the cause of the specification of the disasters, which occupy a column, but the free-trade champion gives no explanation. It might be an unpleasant undertaking if the truth were told, because it would compel the confession that this "most disastrous year" followed the attempt of Congress to overthrow a protective tariff and establish one which would bring revenue alone. True, the railroads are not protected, but, like other great industries, transportation de pends upon the general prosperity of the country. Idle factories resulted in empty freight cars, 15 per cent. of the wage and salary earning people of the country were unemployed, and a large part the 85 per cent. receiving reduced impensation curtailed that consumption of the products of the soil and the factory which makes long freight trains It was Clevelandism which wrought this evil, but the cuckoos will not admit it It is something, however, that they admit the disaster it has caused.

DENVER'S NEW MESSIAH.

By way of contributing to the gayety the Nation, and perhaps mitigating the effect of hard times by inducing credulous people to come there, the city new Messiah movement. The last new Messiah movement originated among the Indians in 1890 and came near resulting in a general Indian uprising and war. It compelled the government to adopt vigorous military measures which culminated in the corralling of the savages and the killing of Sitting Bull and several other prominent Indians, which brought the trouble to an end.

The present movement seems to be confined to white people. Schlatter, the so-called Messiah, is an illiterate person of German birth, and pegged shoes before he went into the Messiah business By way of adding to the mystery of his origin he is said to have been discovered in the mountains, where he spent most of his time fasting and praying, though it is admitted that after one of his long fasts he would eat in a very human and gluttonous way. No person seems to know just how he came to Denver, but eriod which elapsed between the end the reporters think he must have come on foot and alone. They and the Denver people agree in asserting that he which several free-trade papers have put

gives evidence of being a true Messiah, ard. The Union Pacific railroad, willing, have reopened a phase of the Bering sea | been running free trains to the city,

easily it is excited. Given an ignorant and a delusion. but healthy German shoemaker who perhaps has a little hypnotic power, a slight knowledge of practical massage and a gift of impressing imaginative invalids. and we have a new Messiah. Admitting The dispute between Lord Salisbury all that is claimed for Schlatter's healand Senator Morgan is in regard to the | ing powers, and no doubt they are greatpayment of damages claimed by the ly exaggerated, and it would still prove nothing more than boundless credulity Salisbury asserted some time ago that and imaginative power on the part of those operated on. There is a gift of being healed as well as a gift of healing. ages to Canadian sealers, and intimated | The modern faith curist can accomplish that this government should settle that | nothing without the co-operation of inclaim before taking up the cause of valids who have faith to be cured. All others. Senator Morgan retorts that no physicians know that cures are somesuch claim has been acknowledged by times effected by psychical impression any proper authority. The Bering sea or hypnotic suggestion, causing the mind commission refused to consider the ques- to act upon the body. "Any system of tion of damages. It ended its labors by | treatment," says Carpenter in his "Mena decision adverse to the United States | tal Physiology," "however absurd, that on the general issue of a right to the | can be puffed into public notoriety for waters valuable for seal fishing. When | efficacy, any individual who, by design this decision had been rendered. Great or accident, obtains a reputation for the Britain induced Secretary Gresham to possession of a special gift of healing, consider the question of damages to is certain to attract a multitude of suffer-Canadian sealers by reason of their ers, among whom will be several who reference to Congress or to a board of a strong assurance of relief, whilst city the Governor and his wife have come others for a time believe themselves to have experienced it." But such cures are not miraculous and do not constitute and Congress was asked to insert the any claim to messiahship. Quacks and combated on the ground that the Sec- stitious and gossip-mongering people

> RUSSIAN JEWS AND THE CROSS MARKS.

Since the recent election in New York it has been discovered that many ballots were invalidated by reason of the unthe law which requires the voter to tal laws with impunity. mark with a cross at the head of the ticket or in front of the names for which he wishes to vote. It is not known that this strong hostility to the sign of the cross exists among any other class of sia, but with these it is said to be very pronounced, and, considering the circumstances, this is not surprising. In Russia the Greek Church is the established religion, the Czar is the head of the church as well as of the state, and the cross is the symbol of both. In that sign the Jews in Russia have been subjected to innumerable outrages and to persecution which has robbed them of their property, broken up families and | fic. driven them out of the country. To them, therefore, the cross stands as a sign of everything that is cruel, and it zens they should dislike to use it in voting. In order to avoid doing so many of them substituted other marks on the ballot for the cross, marks like the capital letter Y, Z or K, not knowing that this failure to comply with the law would invalidate their ballots. It is said that in the recent election thousands of ballots were rejected in New York city for the cause above indicated, and as there are more than 30,000 Russian Jewish voters in the city, it is supposed that most of the irregular ballots came

A provision that is so offensive to any class of citizens as to cause their virtual disfranchisement is a serious matter, and yet in this case the reasons are so exceptional in their nature as to make it doubtful whether they ought to be recognized. The difficulty could be obviated by substituting the stamp and pad, as in this State, but on some accounts a pencil and cross mark are preferable. As the present plan is simple and acceptable to other voters, perhaps it would be as well to require Russian Jews to conform to it if they wish to have their ballots counted. Whatever their prejudice may be, their reason should teach them that in this country no odium attaches to the sign of the cross, especially in so mechanical an operation as that of marking a ballot. The first duty of all foreign emigrants on coming to this country is to get rid of all foreign prejudices and become thoroughly Americanized.

It appears that the Democratic Senators who have committed themselves to at the ratio made when sixteen ounces of world's markets than an ounce of gold, still cling to their old opinion. They are chiefly from the South, and, like most Southern Senators, are not in touch with the business world. They will go to the Democratic national they say, to demand the free coinage of both metals. They do not refer to ratios; but it is fair to assume that, departing from the judgment of those who made the present ratio because it expressed the quantities of the two metals which would make dollars of equal value as metals, they will insist that 50 cents' worth of one metal shall be stamped one dollar, while 100 cents' worth of the other shall receive the dollar stamp. Every intelligent man who has been taught either by the experience of all countries or plain common sense knows that free colnage on such a ratio means silver coinage and nothing else, since no sane person will take to a mint \$50 worth of gold bullion and receive \$50 of gold coin when he can exchange the gold for enough silver bullion to make one hundred coined dollars. Even if the \$50 worth of gold bullion can be exchanged for only enough silver bullion to make sixty-five coined silver dollars the exchange will take place rather than the coinage of the gold. Early in the season Senator Turple was in accord with these Southern Senators. Where is he now?

The values of the principal articles of export for the ten months of 1894 and 1895, as given by the Bureau of Statis-

tics, were as follows: \$96,508,422 32,753,440 Cotton (two months)... 38,914,397 149,806,759

The only increase is in mineral oil

sesses miraculous powers and that on the list of manufactured articles ex-

by the healing of disease as well as by ported to prove that the low tariff has his devout manner and appearance he stimulated our exports of manufactures Casting out the values of the mineral at least according to the Denver stand- | oils, the export of the purely agricultural articles during the two periods was \$292,no doubt, to contribute something toward | 665,315 in 1894 and \$254,840,417 in 1895-a Lord Salisbury and Senator Morgan | mitigating the hard times in Denver, has | falling off during the ten months under the full play of the Gorman tariff of \$37,controversy at long range. In the court | bringing invalids anxious to be treated | 824,898. All of which goes to prove that of arbitration we were outclassed. We and curious people desirous of witnessing | the claim made in 1892 by the supporters of Cleveland that lower duties on All this shows how much latent super- manufactured articles would largely instition there is in the world, even among | crease the foreign demand for farm so-called intelligent people, and how products is not only false but is a snare

> The Cincinnati Commercial Club has been entertaining a visiting delegation Mr. W. A. Hemphill, of the Atlanta Con-

Since the exposition started I have made so many friends that I do not know whether I am a Yankee from Massachusetts, a Buckeye from Ohio, a Hoosler from Indi-ana, a Cracker from Georgia or a Creole from Louisiana, but I do know that I am

a citizen of this great country. He also said that when Mrs. Grant visited the exposition many Confederate veterans called on her, and when ex-Governor Foraker came-who wanted Cleveland impeached for proposing to return the Confederate flags-"I had the pleasure of pinning a Confederate badge on his breast." These incidents are significant in showing the steady growth of good feeling between the sections, a movement, by the way, to which the Atlanta exposition has given marked im-

The great sorrow which has come to Governor and Mrs. Matthews was subject of a general expression of genuine what a distressing blow their bereavement

The United States District Judge at Denver was not deterred by Messiah Schlatter's supposed sanctity from summonin him to testify in regard to blessing handkerchiefs to be sent to superstitious buyers willingness of a certain class of Jewish | through the mails. Even an alleged Mescitizens to comply with the provision of siah cannot violate the United States pos-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Up to Date. "This is a rather one-horse town." "Dear, me; you ought not to use so liquated an expression. Say one-volt, for

Ought to Be Thankful. Excited Chicagoan-Help! help! I've bee

Officer 7865-Well, well, don't take on about it. You are alive yet, ain't you?

Spoken by the Card. Statesman-I hardly know how to deal with my people on this money question. His Secretary-That's easy; when they tackle you, don't deal, but continue to shuf-

Not Her Class. Mandy Ann-Say, 'Rastus, de Waydown furniture store is advuttisin' mahogany ladies' rockers fur \$1.57. Yo' got to git me

'Rastus-Git you one nuffin'. You ain't no

mahogany lady; you's ebony. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There are three women preachers in Belfast, Me .- Miss Kingsbury, pastor of the Universalist Church: Miss King, of the hurch of the Advent, and Miss McIntyre, of the Church of God. Miss Hall Caine, a sister of the novelist, s to be married in December, and a fea-

ture of interest to the readers of "The Manxman" is that the ceremony will take place in the church in the Isle of Man in which, according to the book, Pete and M. Alphonse Daudet has been sorely troubled by his uncomplimentary remark

about English women. He declared the other day that he had decided to say nothing about women in the future, because this "sex, usually called feeble, has too Opie Reed, the noveifst, says that the nost remarkable audience he ever addressed was one at Sterling, Ill., where he spoke inder the auspices of the Switchmen and

Brakemen's Benevolent Association. His au-

lience were mostly one-armed and

legged men, and it was pathetic to see them attempt to applaud. Folk who go to the root of family trees are heartless. A crank on such subjects comes out with the announcement that the a chambermaid, while the first Duchess of Marlborough lived to see a man who had en in her service blossom into a Secretary of State and a Postmaster-general. The young King of Portugal is a modern Haroun-al-Raschid. He is fond of disguising himself in cities like London and Paris and seeing all sides of life in these poly-chromatic centers. He is impatient of au-thority, and would like to see the slums un-

attended, but wherever he goes he is shadowed by men interested in his welfare. Probably the most interesting student at the University of Kansas is Martin Van Buren Stevens, a lively old man of seventy. and expects to graduate in the spring. Stevens has been a soldier in the rebellion, a preacher and a "professor" of phrenology, but thinks now that his bent is really for

Thurman was an incessant reader iterature. As a matter of fact, the French lovel is more read out of France than in it. Washington and other capital cities furnish a greater demand for French novels than all France—outside, perhaps, of Paris.

Of course, the English papers are telling stories about the precocity of the Princess Royal, or "Missy," as the Queen calls her. On one occasion the Queen called her by this name, when the Princess looked up very indignantly and said to her mother. "I'm not 'Missy;' I'm the Princess Royal. to one of her ladies, and not taking any no-tice of the little Princess, who suddenly exfertile imagination on her part-but, having succeeded in drawing attention, she quietly said: "Cat come out to look at the Queen, I

Isabella Bird Bishop is regarded as one of the most valuable members of the Royal Geographical Society. Being skillful both as photographer and a descriptive writer, she has sent home to England from the Orient much novel and interesting material from remote regions of China. Thibet and Persia. She was one of the first women to ee the Coreans face to face, and severa mes she has narrowly escaped death nong savage Asian tribes, but as she is a physician, with some knowledge of the occult and an understanding of how to deal with the superstitious, she has always avoided disaster.

The day of woman's freedom

May be thought to really dawn
When she does not sit upon the floor -Detroit Tribune

Sising Up Its Party. Philadelphia Record. In the genius for organizing progressive

lvania stands peerless. A Prediction. M'DOWELL'S COMBINE

HOW A PENNSYLVANIAN HOPES T GET THE HOUSE CLERKSHIP.

Combination That Is Said to Have the Support of 169 Representatives, More than Enough to Win.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The various

campaigns for the House offices will formally open next Monday, when headquarters will be opened at various hotels, where hospitality will be offered incoming Representaof Southern men. In a banquet speech | tives until they announce which way they intend to vote. As set forth in a recent dispatch, the principal contest will lie between ex-Representative McDowell, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Representative Henderson, of Illinois, who are candidates for the clerkship of the House. It is common report that the manager of Mr. McDowell's campaign, Representative Hooker, of New York, has arranged an elaborate combination between the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Ohio and Kansas, whereby Pennsyl vania gets the clerkship in the person of Mr. McDowell; New York the doorkeepership, in the person of Mr. Glenn; Missouri the Sergeant-at-arms, in the person of Speaker Russell, of the Missouri House of Delegates; Kansas the chaplaincy, in Mr. Fisher, of Topeka, and Ohio is to select some man for the postmastership. Mr. Henderson's friends | Special to the Indianapolis Journal. claim to be opposed to combines of all sorts and assert that the McDowell men offered to give Mr. Henderson the Sergeant-at-arms office if he would unite with them, but that he peremptorily refused, and that the place was then offered Missouri. Captain McKee of Indiana, who has just announced himcapture by the United States. Without are capable of being really benefited by sympathy about town yesterday. In this self as a candidate for the office of Sergeantat-arms, is in no combine, although his to be highly esteemed for their social qual- friends are generally very friendly to Mr. ities, so that many of its people know | Henderson. The McDowell combine is said to represent the recently-formed alliance of is to them. The death of a young man | Messrs. Platt, Quay and Filley, which reso, all Indiana is very near to Governor | the tacit sympathy of Mr. Reed. These and Mrs. Matthews in their measureless | claims, which it is shrewdly suspected might be traced back to the McDowell headquarters, find their culmination in the assertion that the McDowell combination has already 163 members pledged to its support, which if true, would mean that the campaign practically over before it is formally opened, as 169 votes are considerably more than a majority of the votes in the Republican caucus. Representative Cannon, who is in charge of Mr. Henderson's campaign, makes no comment on these claims, but is confi of winning out, and Captain McKee is equa ly confident that the battle is not yet over The Indiana members are gradually con ing to the city. In addition to Mr. Hemen-way, who arrived last night, Mr. Henry has arrived, and Mr. Hardy will be here Monday. Mr. Steele is expected by Wednesda and by the early part of the following wee It is believed the delegation will have a meeting at which the committeeships which the different members desire will be arranged. At present Mr. Steele is known to be a candidate for the chairmanship military affairs. Mr. Hemenway is anxious to be placed on rivers and harbors, or which Mr. Taylor served in the last Congress, while both Mr. Henry and Mr. Hardy are desirous of succeeding Bynum on public buildings and grounds. Mr. Johnson is said

> currency. It is manifest that all these ambitions cannot be satisfied. Speaker Reed will be under no obligations to anyone for his election, and as from a political and presi dential standpoint he expects no favors from any member of the Indiana delegation in the line of delegates to the national convention, the necessity is apparent for the arrangement of some schedule which can be submitted to Mr. Reed as indicating the wishes of the delegation

to want the chairmanship of banking and

Defects in Meat Inspection Laws. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Secretary Morton will complete his annual report early next week. The Secretary will take up the system of government inspection of meats and will point out some of the defects in it as it now exists. The fact that the system fails to protect American consumers, while it guards the health of foreign purchasers of our beef has often been pointed out. The law permits the federal authorities to condemn but not to destroy, and it thus stands in the way of any effectual interference or the part of government officials to preven the consumption of diseased meat country. Mr. Morton acknowledges this imperfection in the law and says it is due to our system of government, which leaves such matters largely to the State. He says, however, that there is a remedy for the de-fect, which is to be found in appealing to owners of diseased stock or in co-operation with the State governments and he urges that steps be taken looking to the extension

of the national government's prerogative in Work of Engravers and Printers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. - Claude M Johnson, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in his annual report to th Secretary of the Treasury, states that during the year there were completed and delivered 16,211,308 sheets of United States treasury notes, 31,545,838 sheets of internatoms stamps, 21,873,682 sheets of adhesive tificates, drafts, etc. The aggregate number of sheets was 70,886,033, exceeding the sheets. The cost per thousand sheets dur-ing the year was \$20,30, which is the lowest cost ever reached, the next being during the fiscal year 1894, when it was \$23.73. The postage stamps, which, he says, are better printed than before the work was placed with the bureau, are produced at a saving of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 over other years. He recommends that the country be furnished new currency more frequently than has been the custom.

The Spofford Investigation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15,-The clerks in the office of the auditor for the State Department have practically completed their investigation of the accounts of Mr. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, and their report is expected to be laid before Secretary Car- of at least some American millionaires. transmitted to the President. All of those cerned in the investigation are extremely stood that nothing has been developed mor serious than general carelessness and very loose system of handling and accounting for moneys received from copyrights. All shortages, it is understood, were made good by Mr. Spofford as soon as the exact amoun-were ascertained. Nothing, it is believe

Another Efflux of Gold Begun. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The withdrawal to-day of \$1,250,000 in gold for expert from the subtreasury at New York leaves the A dispatch from New York says: Messrs. Lazard Freres to-day withdrew \$1,250,000 \$1,000,000 in gold by to-morrow's steamer In exchange circles conflicting opinions are expressed as to the probability of engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow is addition to the \$2,250,000 reported. Some stress is laid on the fact that the Werra which is regarded as a "gold boat," does not sail until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, which would permit of the execution of new orders on that day,

has been ascertained involving Mr. Spofford's

Silverites to Meet Jan. 22. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The executive League to-day unanimously adopted a resolution accepting the invitation of the national silver committee of Chicago in call ing a conference of those who believe in the free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, independently of other countries, to meet at Washington, Jan. 22, 1896, for the pur-pose of arranging for a national convention. By the terms of the resolution each or-ganization is to be equally represented, neither to have more than twenty-five rep-

Exports and Imports. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The monthly statement of imports and exports issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day shows the total amount of domestic merchandise exported during October was \$85,092,383, as against 382,482,422 during October of last year. The imports of dut

during October aggregated \$37,306,720, as compared with \$29,484,308 during the same month in 1894. The exports of gold coin and bullion during October amounted to \$1.873,897 and the imports \$1.787,776. Silver coin and bullion was exported to the amount of \$4,594,447, while the imports aggregated \$1,325,127. The number of immigrants who arrived during the month was 22,890, as compared with 27,209 for October,

Coren to Establish Schools. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The first im

pulse of the move of civilization in Corea. resulting from the Chino-Japanese war is noted in a dispatch to the State Department from United States Minister Sill, transmitting a royal decree, establishing a system of schools in that country. The purpose, as quaintly expressed in the decree, is "Children shall be taught in order that the people may be educated; that a general knowledge may be diffused and that men of ability may be raised up to fill the various professions." be raised up to fill the various professions."
There are three kinds of schools—government, public (under the care of the magistracy or prefectures) and private schools.

Relay Ride by Military Cyclists. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. - The military cyclists have completed arrangements for a relay ride from here to New York city, to begin at noon Sunday, Dec. 1. The distance is 2491, miles, the time allowance twenty-three hours, and twenty men will cover the ten relays. This is said to be the longest relay ever undertaken in this country by a military company or any organiza-tion of limited membership.

Senntor Sherman Better. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Senator Sherman, who has been confined to his house with a severe cold, was somewhat better to-day. He hopes to be able to leave his room to-morrow.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- F. M. Blankenbaker was to-day appointed postmaster at Wiertown, Washington county, Indiana, vice T. J. Rodman, deceased.

Mr. F. R. Holloway, an Evansville news-paper man, and a member of the lower house of the last Indiana Legislature, will serve as Representative Hemenway's private secretary during the month of Deember, after which Mr. Hemenway will make a permanent appointment.

Charles Coolidge, a Chicago architect, was at the Treasury Department to-day and, in company with Supervising Architect Aiken, called on several of the officials.

Mr. Coolidge is said to be a candidate for of high promise on the threshold of life is sulted from the gathering of national Re- cago building and his friends here conamount in the appropriation bill. In frauds like Schlatter would make no a bereavement which cannot be measured, publican leaders at the Brunswick, in New fidently expect that his appointment will inced within the next few days.

A Treadmill. six hours a day the woman spends on food; With fire and water toiling, heat and cold; Struggling with laws she does not under-Of chemistry and physics, and the weight Of poverty and ignorance beside: Toiling for those she loves; the added

Of tense emotion on her humble skill, The sensitiveness born of love and fear, Making it harder to do even work. Toiling without release, no nope ahead Of taking up another business soon. Of varying the task she finds too hard-This her career, so closely interknit With holier demands as deep as life. That to refuse the cook is held the same As to refuse her wife and motherhood. Six mortal hours a day to handle food-Prepare it, serve it, clean it all away-With allied labors of the stove and tub.

The pan, the dishcloth and the scrubbin Developing forever in her brain The power to do this work in which she While the slow finger of heredity Writes on the forehead of each living man Strive as he may, "His mother was

-Philadelphia Times.

A Display of Snobbishness.

The Outlook. The press of the country at large, with some notable exceptions, forgot for the mo-ment its Anglophobia in its delight in the opportunity of celebrating the ducal nup-tials. Altogether, a more imposing display of inconsistent snobbishness has rarely been seen in the history of the world. Either the American people as a whole are highly hypocritical in their assumed indifferen to the old social order, or else the American press as a whole is highly unsensitve to the real demands of its readers. We cannot be republicans by conviction and at the same time be so immensely impressed by a marriage in what would be known by English flunkies as "high life." Our own conviction is that the newspapers have enormously overdone the whole business, and that, in the invasion of privacy and the multiplicaconcern nobody but the parties immediately interested, they have misread the tastes of heir readers and certainly have mistaken their own vocation.

Shot at the Administration.

Philadelphia Press. ment of the ancient Mora claim the Clevewith Cuba and prevent aid being given. The Mora claim was largely owned, through assignment, by the owner of his chief newspaper organ. The action of the President in having Cuba day at the Atlanta exposition prac-tically abandoned, and Attorney-general farmon's preposterous letter intimating that public meetings in behalf of Cuban in-dependence would be illegal, look very much as if the payment of the Mora claim was the result of a diagraceful arrangement by which the interests of the United States were bargained away. Congress will no doubt look into the matter.

Must Make Him Tired.

Springfield Republican. Unless Captain Robley D. Evans, of th battle ship Indiana, is the most egotistical and conceited of men, he can but be in a chronic state of disgust at being constantly paraded as the bravest man in the nav and held up to popular admiration as "Fighting Bob." Captain Evans is unubtedly an excellent officer, with an honorable record, but his services to the coun try have not been so supremely eminen as to require the fulsomeness with which admiring newspapers praise him.

Deeply Impressed. Rev. Lyman Abbott

From my visit to the works of th Niagara Falls Power Company I came away with a new sense of awe in the contemplation of the powers of nature, which we are but just beginning to understand and use; with a new sense of admiration for the skill of man, who is just beginning to take possession of the earth and to subdue it, and with a new and larger respect for the energy, enterprise and public spirit

One Thing Sure.

Washington Post. Whatever may be the opinion of Republic an politicians in other States as to the General Harrison, there is no question that is party in his own State is substantially united in his support for the presidential nomination. Indiana will have a solid Harson delegation in the Republican national convention and confidently expects strong

About the Size of It.

The best apology for this deficit-making nistration that we have seen is that c man who said the Republicans paid off one big national debt and the Democrats were going on in perfect confidence that they would pay the next one.

The Presidential Field. hiladelphia Telegraph. At present, in the light of the late ele tions, the advantage of position appears to be with Allison, McKinley and Reed, with a suggestion to all of them to keep an eye upon the "receptive candidate" from Indi-

An Unconfirmed Rumor. The rumor that Sarah Bernhardt will America at once to study M.

son's histrionic methods with a view to getown art is generally disbelieved. Situation Unchanged.

In one respect we are just where we were efore. The recent elections are an indorse McKinley law and the Reed business rules.

Worth Noticing.

Kansas City Journal.
It will be noticed that the late Repu lican victories have not interfered with the revival of industry.

SEACOAST DEFENSES

ANNUAL REPORT OF GEN. CRAIG-HILL, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

of Senator Squire.

What Has Been Done in the Past Year to Strengthen Fortifications-Views

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The annual report of General Craighill, Chief of Engineers, to the Secretary of War, has been made public. He says that since the date f the last report the board has prepared projects for the artillery defense of Philadelphia, Key West, San Diego, the mouth of the Columbia river, Galveston and Puget sound. Allotments have been made during the year for emplacements for fourteen twelve-inch, twenty-one ten-inch and seven eight-inch guns and eighty twelve-inch mortars to be distributed among the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Hampton Roads, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and San

General Craighill attaches much importance to the defense of forts by submarine mines supplementing the artillery defense. With the small funds in hand he has completed twenty-five casemates for the defense of the Atlantic coast and San Francisco, and is about to undertake the construction of one at Galveston. He submits estimates of submarine mines and appliances. The General states that the appropriation for the preservation and repair of fortifications is entirely inadequate, and suggests an increase of the appropriation. As the appropriation of \$150,000 for the acquisition for sites for seacoast defenses was entirely exhausted at Narragansett bay, Baltimore and Charleston, he requests an additional appropriation of \$250,000 for the procurement of other sites,

General Craighill favors carrying on river and harbor improvements under continuous contracts, for which appropriations have been made in sundry civil acts. The financial statement shows that there was ex-pended on rivers and harbors during the past fiscal year (exclusive of the Missisnditures) the sum of \$15,440,994, making the total for the past two years \$30,904,084. Estimates are submitted in lump for the next two years, which General Craighill believes is necessary in order to conform to the practice of Congress in falling to pass a bill during a short sesison of \$21,016,197, made up as follows: General Improvements, \$12,358,600; continuing contract work, \$5.044.597 (this for expend Mississippi river commission, \$2,665,000; Mis souri river commis special estimates submitted by the Missis-sippi river commission, \$1,417,000; special esthe Mississippi, it is said that during the past fiscal year the legal channel was maintained at the head of the pass and through the pass itself, but during a period of forty-three days such chan-

Estimates for continuing the work on the more important river and harbor projects are submitted, the amount to be expended in the next fiscal year.

MODERN CANNON NEEDED.

Senator Squire Calls Attention to Defenseless Condition of Const Cities. SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 15 .- Senator Watson C. Squire, chairman of the Senate committee on coast defenses, who will within a few days leave for the national capital, has very decided views concerning the Alaska boundary dispute. He is by no means pleased with the present outlook. "This country must wake up immediately to the knowledge of its defenseless condition," no said. "Several years ago the Senate committee on coast defenses recommended to the Senate the establishment of a cannon factory on the Pacific coast. I reported a bill from the committee and supported it in an earnest speech on the subject. Very few people are aware of the fact that the old fortifications and old cannon that are mounted on our seacoast forts are absolutely useless against modern ships of war. They are about as effective as a pistol would be against a Gatling gun. So far as I am aware there is now only one completed modern fortification in the United States supplied with modern guns of heavy calibre, and that is at Sandy Hook. This constitutes the entire modern land defense of the great city of New York. It is true, however, that works of this kind have been commenced at loston and San Francisco. The ap tions of Congress have been abso dequate for protecting seacoast cities from destruction by a foreign enemy. There are twenty-eight of the principal seacoast cit-ies in the United States requiring guns and fortifications for defense against possible outside foes. It is, therefore, very difficult

for our government to take a strong stand in an international diplomacy when it is conscious of such utter weakness to withstand an attack. tioning police along the Alaskan boundary, the Senator said: "I do not know what friendly object England can have in send-ing an armed body of men there at this particular time. Both nations, as I understand the matter, are engaged in a friendly effort to definitely locale the international boundary line. If the present unfavorable developments continue I shall certainly call the attention of Congress to this matter at an early date, and in no uncertain tone."

What Boston Wants. BOSTON, Nov. 15 .- The annual banquet of the Merchants' Association was held at the Vendome Hotel to-night. The great hall was crowded by representative business men of Boston and other New England cities, and as the speakers referred to the solidity of the old Puritan enterprises, and by their earnest words spurred th ers on to continued progress and attend-ant prosperity, the finely decorated walls echoed and re-echoed hearty cheers. The principal topic of discussion was the im-provement needed in Boston harbor to ad-

LIEUT. PRARY'S REGRET.

He Was Disappointed in Not Accomplishing All of His Objects.

vance the interests of commerce. Resolu-

tions were adopted asking Congress to appropriate \$6,000,000 for the purpose.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Morris K. Jessup bers of the American Geographical Society last night in the American Museum of Natural History to Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer. Lieutenant Peary read a paper on Arctic expeditions. "I strained every energy for years and spent every cent I had in my desire to reach the north pole," said Lieutenant Peary. "The desire to secure a lasting reputation was not paramount with me. The prime object, how-I am disappointed in not having accom-plished all of my object. Arctic explorations, thus far, with two exceptions, have been carried on haphazard. The two ex-ceptions are the systematic and sustained expeditions of the British government, relting in the discovery of the northwest passage and the exploration by Henry Grin-net under the liberal patronage of Baron Dixon, when the northeast passage was ac-complished. The project of Andre, who proposes to reach the pole by a balloon, I would prefer to forego until science has done more to perfect such a means of car-rying on an expedition."

Why Senls Are Diminishing. Official compilations of the collector of customs, which have been transmitted to the Treasury Department, amply des herds of Bering sea are being slaughtered. In the last three months 4,914 seal skins have been brought into port, of which number 4,650 are females. Sealing authorities aver that one-half of the females are pregnant or nursing young pups, which would greatly enhance the likelihood of the herds being extinguished. This number of seals represents scarcely one-eighth of the north Pacific catch for a fleet of thirty schooners sailing out of Victoria.

Canada's Cotton King Dying. MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—Prof. William Os-er, of Johns Hopkins University, arrived here to-day to attend R. L. Gault, the Ca-tadian cotton king, who is dying with the his disease. As a last effort to save ting transfusion of blood is being resorted The Democracy has still a nest egg in the erson of Hon. Tom Taggart, of Indianapo-